CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Fayetteville Literary, Scientific and Military Academy.

N order to lay before the public a plan, embracing the general features of the system af educaon adopted in the Fayetteville Academy, and corect erroneous impressions, the following summary respectfully submitted.

The first object of the plan here adopted, is to aford *thorough, practical* and *useful* instruction to youth f all ages—to develope and strengthen the mental owers, and prepare the mind for the reception of uth, by teaching it to reason and investigate. Evey student will be allowed to pursue such studies as ill best tend to promote the objects and pursuits e may have in view for after life. Another imporant object of the plan, is, to cultivate the *physical* as ell as intellectual powers. *Experience*, the best st of utility, has abundantly proved the high im ortance of this principle: to insure its success, a egular and systematic course of exercise is render obligatory upon every student. This exercise ill be military, which, while it affords an uniform, anly and healthful exercise, will not be allowed to ncroach upon time, usually devoted to study and citation. The practical Mathematics, also, will ere receive particular attention; and such courses instruction adopted as will fit young men to enter pon the active scientific duties, for which the vaous works of internal improvement already comenced in our country open so vast a field. With a ew to suit the institution to the wants of the comunity, students will be received at an early age, nd at such rates as will render the advantages of the cademy attainable by all classes. It is believed at by thus combining elementary instruction with gher studies, better instruction will be secured, hile at the same time, the young student becomes repared for the studies and duties of the classes ore advanced. The students will be divided into ree departments, Primary, Junior and Senior, ac ording to the studies they pursue. Parents or uardians can furnish board and all other necessary ticles themselves, paying only for tuition, or have eir sons or wards furnished by the Superintendt. The institution is now open for the admission students, and we feel assured that the plan here opted is well calculated to meet the wants and nessities of our community, and affords superior adntages to students from the country around, as ition, and all necessary articles, are here furnished as little, if not at *less* expense, than at institutions enerally, affording the same advantages.

Applications for admission may be made to T. B. ansom, Superintendent, and reference to either of e following gentlemen,

Council of Advice.
Hon. H. POTTER.
Hon. J. D. TOOMER.
L. D. HENRY, Esq.
J. D. ECCLES, Esq.
Dr. B. ROBINSON.

NOTE.

Rates of Tuition per Academic Year, including ilitary instruction, will be as follows:

1st Class, in primary department, including Read, Writing and elements of Arithmetic, $16 per num

2d do. Including Arithmetic, English Grammar eography and Composition $20.

Junior Department, including Latin, Greek, Rhetic, Algebra, Geometry, Logarithms, Composition d Declamation $36.

Senior Department, including Trigonometry, Co sections, Surveying, Topography, Civil Engineer, Differential and Integral Calculus, Logic, Natural d Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geogy, Botany, Lectures on various subjects and the actical Mathematics generally $46.

To Students from abroad, Tuition, including board d room rent will be for the Primary, Junior and enior Departments respectively $130, 140 and 150 er annum.

Fayetteville, May 12.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

HE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of rious qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply ll be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

JOHN LIPPITT,

ommission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

AS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers s services for the sale and purchase of produce.— art cular attention paid to receiving and forwarding oods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

AS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine,
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

December 3. JOHN HUSKE. tf.

New Goods.

HE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

f every description, which he is prepared to sell y wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices

April 15. JOHN McARN. 71*tf.*

MY FIRST AFFAIR.

THE STORMING OF THE REDOUBT.

[The following fragment, taken from the Journal of a young French Officer, will doubtless interest our readers. It is the unadorned recital of a first affair,—the touchstone of a raw recruit; and in clothing the narrative in an English dress, we have endeavored to adhere as faithfully as possible to the simplicity of the original.]

I joined my regiment on the evening of the 4th September. The Colonel, whom I found bivouacking with the rest of his officers, received me at first with the bluntness of an old campaigner; but, having read the letters of recommendation with which I had been furnished, he caressed his thick jet black mustachios, and with some effort to himself, addressed me in a tone of softness and conciliation.

I was next introduced to my Captain, who had just returned with a reconnoitering party. He was a tall sun-burnt veteran, of a peculiarly harsh and repulsive countenance. He had risen from the ranks and owed his elevation, and the cross of honor with which he was decorated, to his courage and conduct alone. A bullet that had made its way through his lungs at the battle of Jena, had fortunately left no other traces of its ravages, than a cracked piping voice, which offered a strange contrast to the gigantic proportions of his person. On learning that I had just quitted the Military College at Fontainbleau, the soldier of fortune made a wry face. "My lieutenant," said he, "was killed yesterday." I understood the laconic sarcasm: I was not thought worthy to replace him. I had a bitter retort at my tongue's end, but prudence restrained the expression of my feelings.

The moon rose behind the redoubt of Cheverino, which was within cannon shot of our bivouack. The silver planet that evening appeared larger and more fiery than usual, and for a moment the redoubt seemed like a black speck attached to her shining disk. An old soldier who stood near me, remarked the deepened color of the orb, which communicated to the redoubt the appearance of a volcano on the point of an eruption. "How red she is!" cried old Mustache; "that famous old redoubt will not be a bad bargain; its an infallible sign." I have ever been inclined to superstition, and such a prediction at such a moment, affected me with an uncomfortabe sensation. I lay down, but sleep fled my eyelids. Unable to remain long in the same position, I rose and took a turn; my eyes involuntarily fixed on the long range of fires that covered the heights on the other side of the village Cheverino.

When my blood was sufficiently cooled by the sharp night air, I returned near the fire. Wrapping myself carefully in my cloak, I closed my eyes, hoping to sleep soundly till morning. But Morpheus was inexorable. Imperceptibly my ideas assumed a mournful hue. A hundred thousand men covered the plain which served for my hard couch: comrade had fought beside comrade on many a glorious day; friend had tried friend in the hour of need; and dangers shared had attached more closely than years of ordinary fellowship. But I stood alone amongst this vast crowd; no splendid recollections signalized my name; no record of past achievements illustrated my maiden sword; amongst these warriors, grown gray under the harness of battle, I could not claim a single friend.—Another thought came across me. I reflected that I should be wounded, I should be thrown into an hospital, amidst heaps of mangled sufferers, abandoned to the carelessness of ignorant, unfeeling surgeons.—I thought of thee, too, Eliza! of the pangs that would rend thy heart, couldst thou but see the cold barbarity of the operator hacking and hewing, and mutilating the frame on which thy looks so often hung with fondness! My heart beat quick, and mechanically as I arranged a silk handkerchief and a pocket-book, so as to form a sort of cuirass for my breast. Overpowered with fatigue, I fell into an uneasy doze, and at each moment some sinister idea would visit my dreams, and awaken me with a sudden start. Fatigue at length prevailed, and the drums beating the reveille, roused me from a sound sleep. We were ranged in order of battle; the roll was called, the arms were piled, and to all appearance, our tranquility was destined to remain undisturbed for that day.

Towards three o'clock an aid-de-camp arrived with an order. We were immediately under arms. Our skirmishers advanced into the plain, whilst we slowly followed; and before twenty minutes had elapsed, we could discern the Russian out posts falling back upon the redoubt.

We were flanked by a corps of artillery on the right and by another on the left, both of which were considerably in advance of us, and kept up a smart fire against the enemy. The latter returned the compliment in their best style, and the redoubt of Cheverino soon disappeared from our views amidst clouds of smoke.

Our regiment was sheltered by a rising ground from the fire of the Russians. They seldom favored us with their shot, (which was served exclusively for our artillery,) and when they did, it passed inoffensively over our heads, or at most, sent us a sprinkling of dust and gravel.

As soon as the order to march had been given, the Captain of my company fixed his eyes on me, with a degree of attention that compelled me to twirl my lowly fledged mustachios in my finger and thumb with as careless and soldier-like an air as I could possibly assume. I may affirm with truth, that the sole fear which I experienced arose from an axious dread lest my comrades should imagine that I was afraid; and besides the inoffensive bullets of the enemy contributed not a little to sustain the heroic equilibrium of my mind. Self love played its part, whispered to me that I was really exposed to imminent peril.—Was I not actually under the fire of a battery? It was quite delightful to occupy the post of danger and honor, and yet to feel so much at ease, so totally undisturbed by those villainous bullets! And, then, with what triumph I should tell the glorious tale next winter in the crowded saloons of the enchanting Madame Saint Luxan! How would provincial beaux and parisian *badaubs* sink into insignificance before the hero of Cheverino! How would sympathizing *blondes* and lively *brunettes* shudder at the fearful story of siege and breach, while many a brighter eye would beam with admiration of the young soldier modestly insisting that such feats as his were by no means unparalleled!

The Colonel riding in front of the regiment, passed by my company, and addressed himself to me,—"You are likely to have sharp work," said he "for your first affair." My reply was a martial smile, which I endeavoured to render more effective, by ostentatiously brushing my coat sleeve, which had been spattered with a little dirt by a ball that struck the ground at the distance of twenty paces from our line. The Russians however, perceived the ill-success of their musketry, in place of which they substituted howitzers, that soon did considerable execution in the hollow in which we were posted. The bursting of a shell at some distance carried off my chako, and killed a sergeant close by my side."

"I congratulate you," said my hard featured Captain, as I picked up my chako; "you and fortune are quit for this day at least." I was aware of the superstition common among military men, and which holds that "*non bis in idem*," is an axiom as infallible on the field of battle as in a court of law. Replacing my chako with an air of undaunted gaiety,—"*Par Dieu!*" said I "that is what I call a most uncouth way of teaching a salute." The *apropos* of the circumstance enabled the sorry jest to pass. My Captain again offered me his felicitations: "This evening" said he, "you will command a company. I have a *presentiment* that my bed is prepared. I have always been wounded when the officer next to me has had a narrow escape; and," added he in a lower tone, as if ashamed of his superstitious forebodings, "on such occasions, the name of my lieutenant always began with a P."

Here I thought it necessary to assume an incredulous air of an *esprit fort*, though in reality struck with the sinister presage, that might have made an impression on a better and older soldier than myself. Conscript as I was, I felt the necessity of dissembling my sentiments; I felt that I must appear callous to the weakness of humanity, and stoically insensible to danger.

At the expiration of another half hour, the enemy's fire had perceptibly diminished, and quitting the retreat which had sheltered us, we then marched upon the redoubt. We were welcomed by several discharges of musketry, which however did us no considerable mischief. The whistling of the balls caused me some surprise, and induced me now and then to turn my head, at the risk of exciting the jokes of my comrades, who were more familiarized with the sound. 'After all,' repeated I to myself, 'a battle is not so terrible an affair as I had imagined.'

We advanced in double quick time covered by our skirmishers. On a sudden the Russians gave three huzzas—three distinct huzzas, and then awaited our charge in silence; and without drawing a trigger. 'That dead stillness,' said my Captain, 'bodes us no good.' I thought so too and could not help internally contrasting the tumultuous clamour of our troops with the imposing awful silence of the enemy.

We arrived at the base of the redoubt, the mounds and palisades of which had been levelled by our fire. Our soldiers rushed into the gaping ruins with cries of "*Vive l' Empereur!*" Considering that they had already shouted so loudly, I was really astonished that their threats could hold out longer. Never shall I forget the spectacle which I witnessed at that moment. The volume of smoke had gradually risen and remained suspended like a canopy at an elevation of 20 feet above the redoubt. Through an atmosphere of thin bluish vapour, we could perceive the Russian grenadiers, motionless like statues behind their half destroyed parapet, each soldier with musket in readiness, his left eye fixed upon his advancing foe, his right concealed by the barrel of his piece. At one of the bastions, at a few paces distance, stood an artillery man by his gun, with a lighted match. An involuntary chill crept through my veins; I felt as if my last hour was at hand. "Now the dance begins," cried my Captain;—"Good night!"—they were the last words he ever spoke.

The drums beat: in an instant every musket was levelled and presented. I closed my eyes; a horrible crash was heard, succeeded by the cries and groans of the wounded. I looked around surprized to find myself still an inhabitant of this world. The redoubt was again enveloped in smoke. At my feet lay the dying and the dead. Among the latter was my poor Captain; his head was shattered by a musket ball, and his life blood plentifully besmeared me. Of my whole company but six men, besides myself, remained standing.

A moment of stupor succeeded this fearful carnage. The Colonel, fixing his chako on the point of his sword, was the first to scale the parapet, with shouts of "*Vive l' Empereur!*" All that survived of the regiment instantly followed him. I have no precise recollection of what ensued. I only know that we rushed into the redoubt pell-mell, and fought hand to hand in the midst of a thick smoke that prevented us from distinguishing the slightest object. I struck at random, but yet struck home, for my sabre was covered with blood. At last a shout of victory reached my ear, and as the smoke gradually dispersed, I could perceive the bleeding corses with which the ground was thickly strewed, and the cannon encumbered with heaps of slain. About two hundred men in French uniform were grooped together in disorder; some loading their muskets, while others wiped the clotted gore from their bayonets. Eleven Russian prisoners graced the triumph of the victors.

The Colonel was stretched bleeding upon a shattered ammunition chest. A few soldiers eagerly surrounded him, and offered him assistance. As I approached, "Where is the senior captain?" asked he of a sergeant who supported his head. A shrug was the significant reply. "The senior lieutenant then?" "Here is Monsieur P———, who joined yesterday from Fontainbleau," said the sergeant, in a tone of the most enviable *sang froid*. The Colonel smiled bitterly, and turning towards me—"You are in command of the place," said he; "fortify the breach with these wagons, for the enemy is in force; but then Gen. C——— will support us." "Colonel," replied I, with a look of anxiety, "you are severely wounded."—"Tut man! what of that? the redoubt is taken!"

PUSH.

Riding the other day in a stage coach, all alone with an Irish gentleman, we became quite sociable, and he gave me this account of his life.

"When twenty years of age I was at school learning surveying and navigation. 'And do you mean to travel?' said my master. "What think you of America?' said I; for we were then in Dungannon, county Tyrone, Ireland. 'America,' repeated he, 'America is a growing country—go, John, and behave yourself as becomes a true Irishman, and you may eat white bread in your old age, and drink a glass of old sherry.' At a little more than 21, I sailed from Cork in the Good ship Queen Dido, and landed in 53 days at New Castle. I hied me up the city in a trice, and wandered through the streets a stranger for two days, when on the third, who should I happen to meet but Ned McClosky, an old townsman. 'By gracious!' said he, 'if this isn't our old friend John Varnham! When did you come? in what ship, honey? How were all at home? Why your cheek looks red as a potatoe, man.—You'll grow white in this country, boy, but (running on without waiting for an answer,) what's your motto?' 'What's my motto" enquired I, 'what is that?' 'A short bit of a sentence to direct you in life—You'll have to take one. See,' continued he, touching a flask of whiskey which he carried, and pointing to a buxom looking hussey that was just passing—'a short life and a merry one,' that's my motto. Good bye, John, I'll see you again,'—and away he flew, half seas over, bound for a short life, methought, whether for a merry or a sad one, was a matter of doubt.

Going up Chesnut street—thinks I, does every man take a motto on setting out in life? What shall I choose? A motto! Let me see—when upon an inner door, I saw in large letters—PUSH.—That shall be my motto,' said I—and on the impulse of the moment, my right hand was on the door, and my foot over the threshold, I found myself in an office of some sort. After pausing a moment a genteel man stepped up and inquired my business. 'To tell the honest truth,' said I, 'none special with any one mortal man in particular, but I am an Irish lad, a perfect stranger, just come to America to seek my fortune.' 'Have you money?' said the gentleman. 'Nothing but five guineas, the gift of my angel mother,' said I, 'common learning, Irish honor, and a heart to be grateful to any one that will put me in a way to be useful.' 'Why,' said the man, smiling, 'I like your frankness, and really will venture to trust something to that face. You can write very well—then copy that paper.' I did so, and found myself in a snug birth, with plenty to do for an industrious man—plenty to eat and drink for a temperate man—and satisfactory compensation for a reasonable man.

My employer was a scrivenir, and sometimes dealt in the purchase of real estate on speculation. Hearing him deliberating, one day, doubtfully about a purchase, 'PUSH,' whispered my good genius. 'It cannot fail sir,' said I; and if I might be permitted I would gladly take half the bargain. 'On your luck and judgment, John,' said my employer. We bought the property, aided by a loan, and in ninety days realised a thousand pounds. I was now two and twenty, the bloom of my cheek had the freshness of youth and health—a pit or two of the small pox did not mar my looks—my hair twisted about my forehead in clusters of curls, which though I seemed careless about them, were matters of some little vanity, and I did not like to part with them; my skin under my sleeve was white as snow, and except that I was a little bow-kneed, (I had that from my grandfather, Sir Phelim) you would not find a properer person in a summer's day. 'Did you ever know an Irishman that had not a warm heart towards the ladies?' Not often,' said I. 'My good fortune,' continued he, 'in several bargains began to be rumoured around; and as I went constantly to church with my master, several damsels looked kindly on me; one more especially, the daughter of a wealthy merchant over the way, and her brow it seemed to me relaxed from the prudish severity of an heiress, when her eye met mine. PUSH, said my good genius. 'And blessings on you my sweet damsel,' half whispering as I took opportunity to pass by her side, half a square on her way home from meeting one afternoon. 'And church is doubly pleasant when you and the like of you, attend morning and evening—no offence in saying so I hope, charming lady.' 'Me, sir?' replied she, but not very invitingly nor very angrily. PUSH, said my good genius, for my heart faultered a little. 'Who else but your bonny self, Miss,' continued I, 'for that speaking eye and tell-tale lip—say that it is your mother's daughter who has a kind heart and gentle affection—and' ——'Fie, Mr. Varnham,' said she, for it seems she knew my name—'I am sorry if there is any thing in my countenance so communicative as to warrant a gentleman who is almost a stranger, to address me in such a manner, and in such a place. No young woman should listen to that sort of address, certainly without a mother's leave.' And me thought she half lingered instead of quickening her pace, to hear if I had any thing to reply. PUSH, said my good genius. 'In Ireland, dearest,' said I, 'our fathers often make love going home from church, and if you would give me leave to ask your mother's approbation' ——here I stammered in spite of my motto. 'O, as to that,' said the smiling girl, 'you may say any thing to my mother you please.'

The same evening returning from bathing in the Delaware, for the day had been sultry, a sudden bustle and cry of distress, arrested my attention in, at that hour, an unfrequented place. The cry of a fellow man in trouble is always, you know, a command to make a true Irishman PUSH. My cane was my shellalah; one villian reeled in an instant with a broken head, and the other, though twice my size, sunk beneath an arm that was nerved by humanity and duty. Assistance soon gathered, and on placing my prisoner in the hands of an officer, who should lie wounded and bleeding before me but the honored father of ———, 'Ha! your sweetheart—the pretty damsel you had half courted coming from meeting?' 'The very same. I took him home, where he introduced me as the saviour of his life from robbers and murderers. In less time than a ship could sail to Cork and home again, I was Junior partner in the wholesale store, and the loveliest girl that has lived for a thousand years blessed me with her heart and hand. Thank God I have been prosperous in my basket and my store. Our children are a blessing to us, as I hope they will be an honor to their country, and we have enough for them and ourselves, and somewhat for the poor.'

Fire Proof.—We noticed a day or two since the feats of a certain fireproof genius at Philadelphia. But the acts of this individual are completely eclipsed by a fair Salamander who is described in the subjoined extract, from the *Glasgow Chronicle*, a respectable paper, the editor of which vouches for the truth of the pretensions set forth by the lady:

"The lady, exhibiting, says the Chronicle, will hold on her forehead, wax, in that state of fusion from which any gentleman may take impressions of his seal, pour melted lead into her mouth, either with her naked hand, or with a ladle, and place her bare feet in the same—dip her feet in aquafortis—pass a red hot shovel over her head, without singing her hair—pour the strongest aquafortis on steel filings, and trample on the same, with her bare feet—dissolve copper in her bare hand with aquafortis—pour the strongest aquafortis in her mouth—and last, though not least, *get into a hot oven with a shoulder of mutton and remain there until it is thoroughly baked!!!* These must certainly be rare accomplishments for a lady; they beat the celebrated Day Francis all hollow. Indeed, we think she puts all the fire-eating and sword-swallowing gentry completely in the back ground. The lady requests amateurs of chemistry, &c. to attend with any materials they may think proper, to put her fire-proof qualities to the test. The editor of the Glasgow Chronicle observes—"without pretending to divine by what 'mighty magic' she effects such surprising feats, we give our reader testimony to the performances (or whatever else they may be called) as detailed in her hand-bill, being gone through in the fullest manner; and we may add, that she applies all the dreadful tests of her "supernatural" gifts, with a smiling confidence, ease and grace, well suited to a drawing-room.

Having thus excited the wonderment of our readers, we will put them in possession of the secret by which all these astonishing feats are performed with safety, as related in the *Literary Gazette*, on condition only that they do not burn their fingers in trying experiments—It is in the words following, to wit:—

"If you anoint your hands with two ounces of bol. Armenian, one ounce of quicksilver, half an ounce of camphor, and two ounces of brandy well mixed together—it seems you may steep them in burning lead. If you prepare yourselves with liquid storax—a juice procured from the tree called casper canhine, in Italy and elsewhere, you may enter a fire, eat fire, have hot seal put on your tongue and swallow boiling oil."

Editorial Popularity.—The most popular editor of Philadelphia, says the Litchfield Inquirer, is Zachariah Poulson, of the Society of Friends, *who never wrote an editorial article in his life.* This may not be strictly correct,—though the paper alluded to maintains its high character principally by the good taste of selection and the accuracy of commercial information.

The Chesterfield Rail Road.—In relation to this enterprize, the Richmond Compiler of Wednesday observes:

"We understand that the Rail Road for connecting the Coal pits, &c. with the James River, is advancing with great rapidity, and it is expected to open in the month of February next. The Legislature will thus have an opportunity of seeing the work of improvement brought, as it were, to their own doors.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

The 74 gun ship Tapperheten was sold yesterday by auction, for the small sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars. Three years ago she was sold for about thirty-three thousand, which was considered then to be a very small sum. She was formerly a Swedish ship, but sold to the Colombian Government, and arrived here about three years since. If we are not mistaken, she was sold to pay off expenses. She has been lying here ever since that time, with her valuable armament. If this is any criterion of the value of public ships, we believe they have never been held in less repute.

We learn from New Haven, that both Houses of the General Assembly of Connecticut convened in that city on Wednesday last. The Lieut. Governor took the chair of the Senate, and Henry W. Edwards of New Haven was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. It was the general impression that Gov. Tomlinson, would be chosen a Senator in Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Calvin Willey.

The following letter is from our most affectionate correspondent Mrs. Ann Royall.

Columbus Enquirer.

MONTGOMERY, (ALA.) APRIL 22D, 1830.

Dear Lamar:

I seize a moment before my departure to Mobile, to show you and your hospitable town I have not forgotten their kind and gentlemanly attention. Be assured I shall bear you in my heart wherever I go.—Permit me to assure you that in all my tours, I never regretted any thing more than the urgency which tore me from you so suddenly.—In justice I must say Columbus is the only place I recollect in my tour, where I received the undisguised homage of all classes. I was not so well pleased with Fort Mitchell as I expected, which you doubtless learned through Mr. Van Ness—His majesty, Maj. Wager, never condescended to appear 'till after dark, and then retreated to a dark corner of my room. He made many apologies for his ignorance of "that attention due to a lady," and so it appears, as he never showed his face in daylight. In short the whole of them have a fine time of it at the *Fort**—the first field of *Clover* I have passed through in some time—I arrived here safe, though at great hazard from the badness of the road through the Indian nation. I was likewise annoyed by Mr. *Axeltree*† the drunken ruffian who would not consent to let the Stage proceed to Fort Mitchell. But a profusion of flowers the most beautiful I ever beheld—the lordly magnolio and parties of Indians, helped to beguile the tediousness of the way. Have you seen the papers from Macon? I never on my own account interfere with the liberty of the press, yet gratitude and justice require an unqualified contradiction of that part of the Macon Messenger, which represents me to say I was displeased with *Savannah*. This is not true—so far from being displeased with Savannah, I found in it as I anticipated, much taste and refinement, and in no city in the United States, was I received with more gentlemanly attention, and wish to be understood distinctly, that although I am under heavy obligations to the town of Macon, which lavished all sorts of honor and kindness upon me, I am not disposed by any means to connive at the slander and falsehood of unprincipled men—I understood a report similar to that in the Messenger, had reached Macon before my arrival, but that Messrs Rose & Slade would publish such obvious slander, either in jest or earnest, never entered my head.

As I out travel the papers, I have nothing for you from Head Quarters. I have seen nothing but Mr. Hemphill's speech, is he not "a second Daniel?" He is no favorite of mine, he would induce one to believe that he was charity itself, but he is assuredly Iron throughout. I find he was at a loss for some word to convey his ideas on "*Post Roads*," surprising that he did not look in *Webster's Dictionary*. For the rest I find the Presbyterians *either* as principals or deputies (with the exception of a few‡) in every Post Office in the Southern States, and have made a pack-horse of our Post Office Department, to pack their tracts and treasonable correspondence, free of expense. In Charleston, S C., I could not get my letters out of the office because it was Sunday, this inconvenience to a traveller needs no comment.

With the highest regard and esteem, yours,

ANNE ROYALL.

N. B. Do present my respects to my friends and fail not Dear L. to publish the enclosed and send a paper to Mr. Schley, the Post Master of Savannah, as quick as possible—mark the place with the pen.

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* I should think the government ought to set these soldiers to work on this road. I shall apprise the people of the impropriety of keeping people in idleness, eating and drinking at their expense.

† A Coach maker.

‡ Wilmington, N.C., Raleigh, N. C. and Savannah, Georgia.

Mules and Horses.—The *American Farmer* makes the following comparison between mules and horses. First. A good mule will do as much work on a farm as a horse, while he retains his strength. But a mule will last, on the average, *twice as long* as a horse.—The horse, liable as he is to disease, is rarely fit for effective service after he has been employed twelve years; while a mule will, as frequently, wear for twenty-four. Secondly. There is a great difference between the quality and quantity of food required by both animals. The horse must be more or less supplied with grain during the whole year, or he will become thin and unfit for hard labor, while the mule can subsist in summer on grass alone; and in the winter, when not worked, can feed on hay without losing his health and strength. From four to eight ears of Indian corn at each meal, are sufficient for a mule when regularly worked; while a horse will eat nearly double that quantity. Thirdly. A mule need not be shod oftener than once a year, during the season of ice; while the horse requires shoeing four times; making a saving on the farrier's bill alone of $2,62½ a year, for each animal. He observes further, that from actual experiment, the total expense of feeding and shoeing a horse annually, is found to be forty four dollars, whereas a mule will cost twenty two.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

April 29, 1830. 73-tf.

Washington, May 14.

The Tariff.—The following is a copy of the Bill, which has been the subject of so much debate and interest in the House of Representatives for some days past, in the shape in which it yesterday passed that body, and is now before the Senate.

A BILL for the more effectual collection of the impost Duties.

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint an additional appraiser of merchandise for the port of New York, who shall take a similar oath, and have like power and compensation, and perform the same duties, with the appraisers now authorized by law to be appointed at that place.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint, not exceeding four assistant appraisers in New York, two in Philadelphia, and two in Boston, who shall be practically acquainted with the quality and value of some one or more of the chief articles of importation, subject to appraisement, to be employed in appraising goods in such manner as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and who shall take and subscribe an oath diligently and faithfully to examine and inspect such goods, wares, or merchandise, as the principal appraisers may direct, and truly to report to them, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the true value thereof, according to law; whereupon the principal appraisers shall revise and correct the same as they may judge proper, and report to the collector their decision thereon; but if the collector shall deem any appraisement of goods too low, he shall have power to order a re-appraisement, either by the principal appraisers, or by three merchants designated by him for that purpose, who shall be citizens of the United States, and cause the duties to be charged accordingly.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirteenth day of December next, whenever goods, of which wool or cotton is a component part, of similar kind, but different in quality, are found in the same package, it shall be the duty of the appraisers to adopt the value of the best article contained in such package as the average value of the whole; and if the owner, importer, consignee, or agent for any goods appraised, shall consider any appraisement, made by the appraisers, or other persons designated by the collector, too high, he may apply to the collector in writing, stating the reasons for his opinion, and having made oath that the said appraisement is higher than the actual cost and proper charges on which duty is to be charged, and also that he verily believes that it is higher than the current value of the said goods, including said charges, at the place of exportation; the collector shall designate one merchant, skilled in the value of such goods, and the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, may designate another, both of whom shall be citizens of the U. States; who, if they cannot agree in an appraisement, may designate an umpire, who shall also be a citizen of the United States; and when they, or a majority of them, shall have agreed, they shall report the result to the collector, and if their appraisement shall not agree with that of the United States appraisers, the collector shall decide between them.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall cause at least one package out of every invoice, and one package at least out of every twenty packages of each invoice, and a greater number should he deem it necessary, of goods imported into the respective districts, which package or packages he shall have first designated on the invoice, to be opened and examined, and if the same be found not to correspond with the invoice, or to be falsely charged in such invoice, the collector shall order forthwith, all the goods contained in the same entry to be inspected; and if such goods be subject to ad valorem duty, the same shall be appraised, and if any package shall be found to contain any article not described in the invoice, or if such package or invoice be made up with intent, by a false valuation, or extension, or otherwise, to evade or defraud the revenue, the same shall be forfeited, and the fifteenth section of the "Act supplementary to an act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imposts and tonnage,' passed second March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes," passed first of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and also so much of any act of Congress as imposes an additional duty or penalty of fifty per centum on duties upon any goods which may be appraised at twenty-five per centum, or ten per centum, above their invoice price, is hereby repealed; and no goods liable to be inspected or appraised as aforesaid, shall be delivered from the custody of the officers of the customs, until the same shall have been inspected or appraised, or until the packages sent to be inspected or appraised, shall be found to be correctly and fairly invoiced and put up, and so reported to the collector. *Provided*, That the collector may, at the request of the owner, importer, or consignee, or agent, take bonds with approved security, in double the estimated value of such goods, conditioned that they shall be delivered to the order of the collector, at any time within ten days after the package or packages sent to the public stores shall have been appraised and reported to the collector. And if, in the mean time, any of the said packages shall be opened, without the consent of the collector or surveyor, given in writing, and then in the presence of one of the Inspectors of the Customs, or if the said package or packages shall not be delivered to the order of the collector, according to the condition of the said bond, the same shall, in either case, be forfeited.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the collector to cause all goods entered for re-exportation, or for transportation from one port or place to another, with the right of drawback, to be inspected, and the articles thereof compared with their respective invoices, before a permit shall be given for lading the same; and where the goods so entered shall be found not to agree with the entry, they shall be forfeited; and every importer, owner, consignee, agent, or exporter, who shall enter goods for importation, or for exportation, or transportation from one port or place to another, with the right of drawback, shall deposite with the collector an original invoice of such goods, to be filed and preserved by him in the archives of the custom house, which shall be signed by such importer, owner, consignee, agent, or exporter, and the oath to be made on the entry of such goods as shall be annexed thereto.

Sec. 6 *And be it further enacted*, That the Assistant Appraisers at New York shall receive a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and those at Boston and Philadelphia, a compensation of twelve hundred dollars per annum; to be paid out of the proceeds of the customs; and the clerks and all other persons employed in the appraiser's office, shall be appointed by the principal appraiser, and their number and compensation limited and fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all forfeitures incurred under this act, shall be sued for, recovered and distributed according to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on Imports and Tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. *Provided*, That the appraisers shall, in no case, receive any proportion of such forfeiture: *And provided also*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to remit any such forfeiture, whenever he is of opinion that no fraud on the revenue was intended.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury it may be necessary, in order to carry into full effect the laws for the collection of the revenue, he may authorize the Collector of any District into which goods, wares, or merchandize subject to duty may be imported, to require the owner, importer, or consignee of such goods, wares, or merchandize, to give bond in addition to the bond, now required by law, in a sum not exceeding the value of such merchandize, that he will produce, or cause to be produced within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the said Secretary, such proof as the said Secretary may deem necessary, and as may be in the power of the said owner, importer, or consignee, to obtain, to enable the Collector to ascertain the class or description of manufacture, or rate of duty to which such goods, wares, or merchandize, may be justly liable

Sec. 9. *Be it enacted*, &c. That from and after the 30th day of September next, all iron manufactured for rail roads shall be liable to the same rates of duty which is now imposed on bar or bolt iron of similar manufacture, and that all scrap iron shall be liable to the same duty that is charged on iron pigs. Provided, however, that when it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Secretary of the Treasury that any of the said iron, imported for the purpose of being applied in the construction of any rail-road, by any State or incorporated Company, has been actually and permanently laid on any such rail-road, that then and in that case he may allow to such State or Company a drawback of the duty on such rail-road iron so laid; or if the duty upon the same shall have been actually paid, he may refund the same: Provided such drawback or repayment shall not reduce the duty to be paid on such iron below twenty-five per cent, *ad volorem*, nor upon any less quantity than twenty tons.

To the Editor of the United States' Telegraph.

Sir: I have read in your paper the letter of my colleague, Mr. Robert Potter, commenting on the remarks of the Charleston Mercury and the Raleigh Star, relative to the manner in which the resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina, was treated by the present Congress. He has italicised the words *injured* State and *insulted* State, and concludes with saying, "I regret to have been under the necessity of making this communication, but I could not acquiesce in the erroneous statements alluded to above, from which it would seem that North Carolina had been treated with contumely here; nor am I willing that it should be believed in North Carolina that it could be done *with impunity*."

The public history of this resolution is given by Mr. Potter as follows:

[Here follows the statement submitted by Mr. Potter, which being already in the hands of our readers, we deem it unnecessary to republish.]

Such is Mr. Potter's statement; the facts are, that very early in the session, my respected colleague Mr. Conner, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill reducing the duty on salt, which the House refused to consider. Shortly afterwards the resolution from the Legislature of North Carolina, quoted by Mr. Potter, was received. This resolution instructs the Senators and requests the Representatives to use their utmost endeavors to procure the repeal of the salt tax. It is true that it did not address itself to Congress, but, as is usual, it was intended by those who adopted it, as a letter of instruction, to be laid before each House of Congress, to be considered as a remonstrance against the unjust and oppressive tax upon salt Such it was considered by the Delegation from North Carolina, who held a meeting for the purpose, and after consultation, agreed that it should be presented by Mr. Conner, under the hope that an opportunity would thereby be given for the discussion of the question. Mr. Potter *should know* that the merits of the proposition cannot be fully discussed upon a motion to commit. He says that I voted to lay it on the table, and it was so disposed of upon the motion of Mr McDuffie, who stated that the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he was chairman, and to which it was proposed to refer the resolution, had determined already to report a bill in accordance with it.

As I have said the merits of the proposition could not be discussed on a motion to refer, I was in favor of its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, because I expected from that Committee a report responding to the wishes of my constituents; and I acquiesced in the proposition of Mr. McDuffie, because it was accompanied by an assurance that he, as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, would "report a bill in accordance with the resolution," under the expectation that when that bill came up for consideration, the measure would be fully discussed. In this point of view, to lay the resolution on the table was equivalent to a reference to the Committe on Ways and Means; because we had an assurance that that Committee had the subject under consideration and would report a bill in conformity with it. In conformity with his promise Mr. McDuffie did report a bill, which bill the majority refused to consider, and in doing so, treated the resolution from North Carolina with contumely and disrespect; for the proceedings on the Resolution had identified it with the bill; and a refusal to consider the bill was a refusal to consider the resolution. Mr Potter himself says the bill was voted down without debate, and adds, "but therein North Carolina received no indignity which was not common to the whole South." Indeed!! Why was the bill voted down? Was it not voted down expressly for the purpose of *preventing* debate? Expressly for declaring in the most emphatic manner that the majority would not *hear* our complaints. But, says Mr. Potter, this indignity was common to the *whole* South!!—And are we to be told by a representative from North Carolina that we must submit to insult—that we must bear patiently, and without complaint, an odious, oppressive and unnecessary tax, because it is common to the whole South!!! Such may be the opinions of Mr. Potter and his constituents, but believing that my constituents entertain a different set of opinions, and believing it to be my duty to represent them faithfully, I availed myself of the opportunity afterwards presented upon the discussion of the resolution presented by Mr. Anderson, of Maine, to deliver the remarks which have furnished the pretext for the comments of my colleague. Those remarks were, in my opinion, warranted by the occasion. The House had, in the first place, laid the resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina on the table, with an understanding on my part, that the subject would be brought up in the bill from the Committee of Ways and Means. When that bill was voted down, before any part of it could be discussed, I considered that vote as a refusal to hear the voice of North Carolina, and so treated it, when the first appropriate occasion was presented. By some it was supposed that the vote refusing to consider the bill in question, as well as the report of the Committee on Manufactures made at an early part of the session, and the subsequent bill reported by the same committee, were all members of a concerted policy, the principal object of which was to defeat the negotiations known to be pending with the British Government, by which it was expected that we should regain the West India trade, so unwisely lost by Mr. Adams. That these measures were calculated to produce that result, no one can doubt; and when I leave my colleague to the enjoyment of the *newspaper laurels* achieved in such a cause, I cheerfully submit to his constituents and to mine to decide upon the relative merits of our respective conduct on questions so deeply affecting their interests, and the popularity of an administration which we both *profess* to support. I will not stop to discuss whether the resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina should be considered as a remonstrance or a memorial. Emanating from that body, and speaking the sentiments of my constituents, it was my duty to consider it, as they intended it should be considered, a remonstrance against an oppressive and unjust tax, and so it was considered by others. I regret that the debate upon the presentation was not fully reported. But we have enough in what is reported, to show that others considered the resolution itself, and proceedings thereon, in the same light that I did. Mr. P. P. Barbour of Virginia, in his usual and energetic style, warned the House to consider well the nature of the resolution. It was not, he said, from an individual, but from a sovereign State.

My colleague sets out by protesting that he has no desire to disturb the *newspaper laurels* of others. For myself I make no protestations. Conceiving that the remonstrance of my State had been treated with contumelious disrespect, I exercised the privilege of a representative to discharge with fidelity my duty to my constituents, and I candidly confess that I place too high an estimation on their good opinion, and know too well the influence of the press, to be indifferent to its approbation. This statement of facts is due to those editors whose favorable notice of my remarks has drawn forth the comment of my colleague, who seems to have supposed that the resolution from the Legislature of North Caralina was finally disposed of when it was laid upon the table at the suggestion of Mr McDuffie, whereas I considered the subject revived by the introduction of Mr. McDuffie's bill, and, consequently, that the manner in which that bill was voted down, was an indignity offered to my State I have no desire to earn "*newspaper laurels*," by a newspaper controverry with a colleague—I would much prefer an honorable competition in a faithful discharge of my public duty.— Experience teaches me that a representative of the people may find full employment in the discharge of his official duties; and I can only express my regret that Mr. Potter, before he took upon himself the task of censor of the press, had not enabled me to give him, personally, the views here presented; which I am bound to believe would have prevented the publication of his attack, or this reply.

Respectfully, J. SPEIGHT.

To the Editor of the United States' Telegraph.

House of Representatives, 5th May, 1830.

Sir.—A word or two in reply to the letter of Mr Jesse Speight, published in your paper yesterday, and I hope to hear no more upon the subject.

It had been stated, in a speech published by Mr Speight, that this House had refused to hear a remonstrance from the Legislature of North Carolina, against the duty on salt, and had indignantly laid it on the table; and the Raleigh Star, upon the faith of this speech, asserted that a memorial of the Legislature of North Carolina, on the subject of the salt tax, had, by this House, been laid aside, unnoticed and unread. Such a proceeding, if it had occurred, would have been an indignity indeed, to North Carolina, which other persons here, besides Mr. Speight, would not have failed to notice; and it was to acquit them of the neglect and timidity, of having silently submitted to such a proceeding, that I sent you the communication of the 27th ult. The answer of Mr. Speight substantiates *all the facts* set forth in my communication. I have no interest in noticing the *argument* by which he attempts to prove that these facts warranted the statement heretofore made by him.

Respectfully, your ob't servant.

ROBERT POTTER.

We understand that Robert W. Gill, Esq. Post Master at Lancasterville, is removed, and Mr. Abraham Perry appointed in his place. This is the first removal of a Post Master in this State, since the commencement of the present Administration. We pretend not to know the reasons which have governed the Post-Master General in the removal, but they could not have been we believe, any want of respectability and integrity in Mr. Gill.—*Camden Jour.*

Nashville, April 23.

Gen. Samuel Houston, late Governor of Tennessee, arrived in Nashville on Wednesday last, from the East, on his way to his new residence among the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas.

Bolivar.—The Massachusetts Journal of Saturday contains several documents relating to Colombian affairs, one of which is a proclamation of Paez, dated Valencia, 21 March, *declaring Bolivar an outlaw, and offering a reward of $2000 for his head!!!*

Important discovery.—Or how to kill crows with New England Rum.—At length the ingenuity or good luck of this ingenious and lucky age has discovered one valuable use to which ardent spirits can be applied, viz: the clearing our cornfields of crows.— The first experiments have proved quite successful, and are reported in the Wiscasset Citizen as follows:—

Some lads, in a neighboring town within a week past, highly delighted with the new law giving a bounty of eight cents on crows, but thinking the bounty too low for powder and shot, took the following method of testing the law as well as the profits by killing crows with something more sure and deadly in its effects than powder and shot; viz: *New England Rum!* They soaked some corn in a quantity of Rum until it was saturated therewith, and then spread it in a cornfield infested with crows. The boys were in ambuscade—the crows came on as usual by platoons, and commenced devouring the corn. In a few moments the young rogues had the satisfaction of seeing their sagacious foe so completely *corned*, to use their own phrase, as to tumble about in high snuff. They cautiously approached; but what was their surpise as they drew nigh, to find them as drunk as David's sow; and in this situation they knocked fourteen of them in the head, in one forenoon! It is said the boys are still driving their profitable game, and *crow* prodigiously over their rapacious foe, who surrender to them without firing a gun.

You that have eyes to wipe prepare to wipe them now.

We are informed by a New York paper, that Solomon Jonicake; of Weathersfield, Connecticut, wishes to inform the admirers of the developement of the human mind, that he has taken out a patent for a steam engine for pealing onions, without bringing tears into the eyes, even of persons of the most acute sensibility, who have been accustomed to weep over all sorts of miseries. He has also nearly perfected another machine of Five Cow power, calculated to thread fifty thousand fine cambric needles in a second. He trusts, in this enlightened age, it is not necessary to insist on the great blessing this last invention is like to prove, to blind people, and those who have lost their hands. As neither of these machines will cost more than they will come to, the saving of time and tears will be prodigious.

EXCERPTS—*For the Observer.*

The following extracts contain a summary of the duties of Sabbath School Teachers, and inducements to engage in this labor of love.

A Plea for the Sabbath-School System, by S. S. Schmucker.

To instil those truths which constitute the prominent features of the moral government of God,

"Such as the nature and character of the lawgiver; the extent, spirituality, and obligations of his law; the rewards and punishments annexed to it; the character of the subject and his inability to fulfil its requisitions; and especially the gracious aid that is offered him, by the glorious scheme of redemption through the Divine Redeemer Jesus Christ, is the grand object of Sunday Schools."

"The Bible is generally used as a text book by all who are able to read it, and the human productions associated with it, are peculiarly such, as are calculated to exemplify, illustrate, & enforce these truths. That these schools are the most efficient engine ever set in motion for this purpose, is demonstrated by experience, and is conceded even by the trepidation of the enemy at their extension. If, then, we receive as true the declaration of the text, that righteousness does exalt a nation, and if it be certain that Sabbath Schools do tend to promote righteousness; the conclusion inevitably follows, that Sabbath Schools tend to exalt a nation. There can be no escape from this inference. Nor is it even pretended, that Sabbath Schools are so mismanaged, as not to produce their proper effect. The enemies do not come with proposals for the improvement of the system; it is against the whole moral machinery that their battery is directed, and for the express reason, that its influence is so powerful!"

The author then shows the effect of religious education on children, parents, and teachers.

"The *teachers* also, are not labouring in vain, or spending their strength for nought. As in intellectual science, so in morals, one of the most successful methods of acquiring proficiency, is to teach. The sacred truths are not less efficacious, nor the accompanying divine influence less copious, in the case of the teachers, than of the taught. No other method of spending the Lord's day, could be better calculated to call home the wandering thoughts, and rivet the attention on divine truth, and impress the soul with the reality and importance of religion, than the occupation of Sabbath School teachers. How many are the cases in which, whilst watering others, they have been watered themselves; in which, teaching others, God has graciously taught them? And can any thing be more congenial to the feelings of Him, who has not merely a name to live, but has really passed from death unto life, than to spend a portion of his Sabbath hours, in bringing home the lambs to the fold of Christ? Such exercise invigorates the Christian's graces, gives scope and energy to his benevolent sympathies, and engraves the traits of his Master's character more deeply on his soul. How truly Christian, how salutary is the work of the Sabbath School teacher, how bright the glory encircling his path in this life, how great his reward in the kingdom of heaven!"

As to the influence of the clergy, our author's views are thus expressed—

"In our own happy land should the ministry become corrupt, and yet retain any influence over the minds of the people, it must be through popular ignorance and superstition. Against these, therefore, the efforts of the Christian and the patriot ought to be directed. But how can we better dispel ignorance among the future citizens of our land, than by the general introduction of Sabbath Schools, into which all of every rank and condition are admitted, and especially the poor, whose want of means would otherwise condemn them to ignorance for life? How can we better guard them against the gloomy reign of superstition, than by Sabbath Schools, in which they are early made acquainted with the bible, the unadulterated fountain of truth.

Charleston, May 13.

It is with no ordinary feeling of indignation that we learn, and record the fact, that a most gross and unwarrantable outrage has recently been committed upon the personal rights and liberty of one of the citizens of this city. The circumstances which follow are stated upon respectable and unquestionable authority. They relate to a matter which involves the personal rights of every citizen, and as such, independently of sympathy for the individual upon whom this outrage has been committed, cannot fail to excite the deepest interest in the public mind. It is the case of Stephenson repeated—but repeated with aggravation and upon one of our own citizens—a respectable and deserving man. The facts alluded to are,

That on Sunday night last, about 11 o'clock, Mr. Jacob Lazarus, on his return from the Eagle Hotel, East-Bay, to his place of residence, was arrested and taken forcibly on board the schr. Ohio, which vessel soon after hauled from the wharf at which she had laid, and anchored in the stream, where she remained, in consequence of head winds, for upwards of 30 hours. From the information given us it appears that Mr. Lazarus was taken on account of some Civil Suit, to be prosecuted in the city of New York. He was also under Bail here; and we understand that upon a trial of this very case, his Hon. Judge Richardson had decided that he could not be carried beyond the jurisdiction of our State Courts.

Measures are in progress, and will be actively prosecuted, to obtain redress of this flagrant invasion of the rights of our citizens; and a full statement of the case will, as soon as practicable, be given to the public.—*Mercury.*

ODD AND EVEN

DRAWS AGAIN IN BALTIMORE,

On Wednesday, 26th of May.

Maryland State Lottery,

NO. 5, FOR 1830.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Ten Thousand Dollars.

Besides which there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no prize lower than Five Dollars.*

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in Cash, which as usual, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$5,	*Quarters,*	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	*Eighths,*	62 *cts,*

☞Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, April 28, 1830. 65 3t.

Blanks for sale.

Newbern, May 15.

The times.—The present is a crisis of an awful nature in the pecuniary and commercial concerns of our town. Never has the like been seen or known among us. Insolvency is the order of the day, and the tide of ruin is sweeping onward with fearful rapidity and seems to circumvent us on every side. Merchants who, a few years ago were wealthy, who have, all their lives, been *industrious* and *economical*, are overwhelmed.— We trust that this is indeed its *spring tide*, and that it has now reached its highest point, but it is the opinion of others that worse is to come.

On Monday last we witnessed at our docks the sale of three vessels. One, a schooner of 90 tons, built of the best materials, as good as new, with sails, anchors, and rigging, and which cost $5000, sold, *on a credit* for $750! The sales of the other two were nearly in proportion to this. A piece of real property consisting of a Wharf, Brick Warehouse, Brick Store and Dwelling House, which cost the late owner $10,000, sold for $2100. These facts need no comment. They speak, plainer than words, the depths of our calamities.

We do not pretend to be wise enough to indicate a remedy for the times, or to foretell when a change may be expected. We incline to the opinion, that a modification of the tariff would benefit us, and, perhaps, the establishment, on sound principles, of a new Banking institution in our town. We think that the quantity of circulating medium in the state has been too much reduced. Our Legislature ought to have guarded against the winding up of all our Banks at the same time.—*Spectator.*

Lead Ore.—We have been presented by a gentleman from *Duplin* County with a specimen of *lead ore*, found on a farm in that County, near the North East River. Pieces of the ore have been before found at the same place, but it is not known whether it exists in any large quantity. The specimen furnished us is rich in appearance and weighs about one ounce. The mineral wealth of North Carolina is very great, but there is little probability of its resources in this department being soon developed, except in the article of *gold*. The *sacra fames auri* is highly excited, and we may add, pretty liberally fed, in the western portions of our State. We have lately conversed with an intelligent gentleman from that quarter, who informs us that the mines grow *richer* as the excavations are carried deeper into the earth; and that the agents of the London Company, now in that region, confidently believe that the gold *ore* will be found when they shall have penetrated to the depth of 200 or 300 feet.— These Agents also state that the appearances are more favourable than in any part of Mexico or South America.—*Newbern Spec.*

We now a days hear of nothing but "sovereign States" when any of the nullifying men speak of the States of this Union. There is some error in this, for certainly none of the States have been *sovereign* since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. A state which has parted with the right to "make treaties and form alliances," to "regulate its commerce," to tax either imports or exports, "to declare war and to make peace," "to coin money," "to regulate its currency," can never, with propriety, be called a "sovereign State;" for the attributes we have here enumerated, are the very flowers and essence of sovereignty.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Slight.—Lord Stowell is noted for his eager pursuit of exhibitions; one day seeing a puff of a rare and curious crocodile, which was likely to prove the wonder of the town, his lordship was determined to be, as usual, the first in the room. However, as he was in the act of presenting his shilling to the beef-eater who stood at the door, the latter refused it and pulling him back said, "No my Lord! you shan't be so taken in neither, it is only the old snake your lordship has seen under three different disguises already."—*London paper.*

PROSPECTUS.

EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE

Philadelphia Recorder.

Rev. B. B. SMITH, Editor.

WHILST introducing our Eighth Volume to the public, we may still, in many cases, be introducing a perfect stranger. It will not be amiss, therefore, to exhibit, very briefly, the character, objects, and benefits of the publication, for which a more extended patronage, particularly amongst Episcopalians, is respectfully solicited.

1. The work is strictly Religious,—having literally *nothing* to do with passing events, save as they stand connected with the advancement of the kingdom of Christ, and the progress of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

2. It is designed to be devotional, rational, scriptural, and catholic, in its religious character; and both by precept and example, to put down all unprofitable controversy, and to discountenance and explode all party bitterness.

3. It is its highest aim to foster and advance the spirit of benevolent and christain enterprise; and to provoke the people of God, by summary records of *all* that is doing for his cause in the earth, to love and good works.

4. It is its special purpose to advance the spirit and the cause of Missions in the Episcopal Church, and to convey to all parts of the country, in the most prompt and speedy manner possible, the earliest intelligence of our budding Missionary operations.

Of the benefits of such a work, and the duty of Episcopalians to sustain it, we leave every one to judge. But if any importance is to be attached to harmonious, united action,—to the intelligent and combined exertions of distant and scattered friends of the Church,—to the general and wide-spread influence of the religious periodical press,—to the growth of a Missionary spirit,—or to the progress of light, of liberal feeling, and pious zeal, amongst Episcopalians;—then, we earnestly believe, that it is the duty of every person, who possibly can afford it, cheerfully to take, diligently to peruse, and widely to circulate, some Religious Paper.

Terms.—The Philadelphia Recorder is published every Saturday Morning on an imperial sheet, by William Stavely, at No. 99, South Second street.— The price is $1 25 semi-annually, or $2 50 annually, in advance; or $3 00 at the expiration of the year. No subscription received for a less term than six months.——*Subscriptions received at this Office.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1830.

Extracts from a letter to the Editor, dated "*Washington, May* 15, 1830.

"*Dear Sir:* The very lengthy and spirited discussion o. the Tariff system which was (contrary to general expectation) brought up some two or three weeks ago in the House of Representatives, has at length closed without producing any other effect than more embittered feelings on that subject; and taking all things into view, I am inclined to the belief, that if it be our object to overthrow the system, it was unfortunate for the South that the subject was discussed in the temper and spirit which were manifested on the occasion.

"You have seen that the proposition to repeal the objectionable parts of the act of 1828, failed by an overwhelming majority. In the course of the consideration of the bill to which this proposition was offered as an amendment, an amendment to reduce the duty on salt was offered and adopted by a considerable majority. The next day this amendment was reconsidered and struck out of the bill by a majority of four votes. This change was produced by the exertions of the members from the salt making States, operating on the members from the States having no interest in that branch of domestic industry, but which had an interest in other manufacturing establishments, by inducing a belief that they would join the anti-tariff party in effecting a reduction in the protecting duties, unless that protection to the manufacturer of salt as well as other articles was continued.

"I regret to say that in the course of this interesting debate there was too much bitterness, taunting, and uncompromising sternness manifested, to augur favourably to the perpetuity of the union; and justice requires that I should say, the North was not more reprehensible in this than the South.

"Upon the final vote on the enrolment of the bill! (Mallary's) which provides for a more rigid execution of the tariff acts, and to which the above amendments were ineffectually offered, most of the Southern Members who were opposed to the bill, seeing that their efforts were unavailing, indignantly withdrew from the Hall and refused to vote; of this course however I disapproved, and was not one of the seceders.

"Congress will adjourn on the 31st inst."

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from one of our Delegation in Congress, in which the singular fact is mentioned, that upon the question of ordering the Tariff bill, as it is called, (though it is nothing more than a bill to provide against evasions of the existing Tariff laws,) to a third reading, all the members from South Carolina, all from Georgia except one, most of those from Virginia, and *all from North Carolina but five*, LEFT THE HOUSE, refusing to vote.—What will the people of North Carolina think of this? Will they approve of their Representatives' standing in the ranks of those who take a step calculated to lead to a dissolution of the Union? For it may well be inferred, that the next step will be, not leaving the Hall of the House merely, but the seat of Government, a measure hinted at some time since, but then and probably yet, considered too hazardous for a beginning. What would be the consequence of the secession of all the Southern members in a body? Let their constituents answer, and then say whether they approve of this first step towards such a crisis. That the people of the South may see who *did not* desert their posts on this occasion, we annex the yeas and nays, italicising the names of the members from this State.

YEAS.—Angell, Armstrong, Arnold, Bailey, Barber, Bartley, Bates, Baylor, Beekman, John Blair, Bockee, Boon, Borst, Brodhead, Brown, Buchanan, Butman, Cahoon, Childs, Clark, Coleman, Condict, Cooper, Cowles, Hector Craig, Crane, Crawford, Creighton, Daniel, John Davis, Denny, Dickinson, Doddridge, Duncan, Dwight, Earll, Ellsworth, Geo. Evans, Joshua Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Findlay, Finch, Ford, Forward, Fry, Gilmore, Gorham, Grennell, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Howard, Hughes, Hunt, Huntington, Ihrie, Thomas Irwin, W. W. Irwin, Isacks, Jennings, Johns, R. M. Johnson, Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, Perkins King, A. King, Lecompte, Letcher, Lyon, Magee, Mallary, Martindale, T. Maxwell, L. Maxwell, McCreery, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, Muhlenburg, Norton, Pearce, Pettis, Pierson, Powers, Ramsey, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russel, Scott, Shields, Sill, Samuel A. Smith, A. Spencer, Sprigg, Stanberry, Standifer, Sterigere, H. H. Storrs, W. L. Storrs, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Swift, Taylor, Test, J. Thomson, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Washington, Whittlesey, E. D. White, Wickliffe, Yancy, Young.—115.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, J. S. Barbour, Chilton, Claiborne, *Conner*, Crocheron, Davenport, *Deberry*, Gordon, Hammons, Harvey, C. Johnson, Lea, Loyall, Martin, McIntire, Polk, *Rencher*, *A. H. Sheppard*, R. Spencer, Taliaferro, Wayne, Weeks, *Williams*.—25.

The Crops.—We learn that the prospect of good crops in all parts of the State is very flattering. Wheat and rye especially are very promising; and there will be a great abundance of fruit.

The Federal Court for this State met at Raleigh on the 12th inst. and adjourned on the 14th. Present, Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Potter. A man named Scull was tried for counterfeiting U. S. Bank drafts, convicted, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the jail at Raleigh.

Almost a fight.—For two or three months past, Gen. Duff Green, Editor of the U. S. Telegraph, and Jas. Watson Webb, Editor of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, have been earnestly engaged in uttering all manner of abuse of each other, and so warm had the controversy become, that it was supposed it would be a war of extermination. Mr. Webb at last posted off to Washington to chastise Duff for his "slanders." Of what occurred there we have two particular accounts, written by the parties themselves, of which almost the only particular in which they agree is, that Webb had a cane and Duff a pistol. Each says he made the other back out; so that to enable us to believe both, as in duty bound, we have arrived at the conclusion, that as soon as they saw each other, Lieut. Webb took to his heels in one direction, and Gen. Duff 'advanced backwards' in another. We hope they have since been bound over to keep the peace.

Gold by the weight.—We saw a gentleman yesterday, who had just paid into the State Bank, *Forty-two Pounds* of the precious metal, found in Burke county, in this State.—*Ral. Reg.*

CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed a resolution to adjourn the present session of Congress on the 31st inst. The House will no doubt concur.

In the Senate, on the 11th, the bill to reduce the duties on coffee, tea, and cocoa, was amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. An attempt was made further to amend the bill by reducing the duty on salt, but the motion was lost, 26 votes to 20. The bill was subsequently read a third time, and sent to the House for concurrence in the amendments. The House having since concurred, the bill only wants the President's signature to become a law.

The Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, and, after the usual formalities, Judge Peck appeared, attended by Mr. Wirt, as his counsel, who moved that time be allowed for preparing an answer and plea, and for summoning witnesses from Missouri. He was then, on motion, allowed until the 25th inst., to which day the Court adjourned.

On the 13th, the bill to re-organize the Navy, to create the office of Admiral, &c. was rejected, 22 votes to 22.

The Tariff bill was received from the other House, read twice and referred.

In the House of Representatives, the Tariff has occupied much time. Messrs. Everett, of Mass. Mallary of Vermont, Denny of Penn. Burgess of Rhode Island, and Martindale of New York, made each a long speech in favor of the Tariff system, and in opposition to Mr. McDuffie's proposition to return to the Tariff of 1816. Messrs. Drayton, of S. C. Bouldin of Va. and McDuffie, spoke on the opposite side. When the question was taken, the amendment was lost, 62 to 112. A substitute for the bill was then offered by Mr. Buchanan, which was finally passed in the shape in which it will be found in another column of this paper. Before its adoption, however, an amendment was offered by Mr. Barringer, to reduce the duty on salt, which was adopted, 105 votes to 83, but was afterwards reconsidered and rejected, 98 votes to 102.

May 10.—Mr. Potter of N. C. by leave of the House, offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the U. States confers no power on Congress to establish a Corporation with authority to manufacture money out of paper, and circulate the same within the limits of any of the States.

2 *Resolved*, That if such power existed in Congress, it were unwise and inexpedient to exercise it, and *especially* to the extent contemplated in the present charter of the Bank of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That the paper money, or banking system generally, is, in its tendency, ruinous to the *interests of labor*, and *dangerous to the liberties of the People*.

4. *Resolved, therefore*, That this House will not consent to the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U. States.

The resolutions having been read.

Mr. Potter said it was not his object to invite discussion on the subject at this time. He had offered the resolutions as a set off to the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the same subject, and he pledged himself, whenever it came up for consideration, to make good the propositions embraced in his resolutions. He had offered them altogether independently of any regard to mere personal *partyism*, with which he acknowledged no sympathy whatever; but as a guarantee to the American People, from his place in this House, that the measure, to prepare the way for which the report of the Committee of Ways and Means had been brought in, would be resisted *here*. It should be resisted here; and he earnestly hoped that the People, in every section of the U. States, would forthwith fix their attention upon this subject, as one involving, in the most essential manner, their dearest rights and interests, and that, by a timely and vigilant exercise of their power at the polls, they would take care to organize this House, with a direct reference to the adjustment of this question. For the present he moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Whittlesey demanded that the question "whether the House would consider the resolutions?" should be put, lest the entertaining of the motion by the House, might affect the price of the stock, &c. but

The Speaker deciding that the motion to lay on the table took precedence of the motion of "consideration,"

The question was put on laying the resolutions on the table, and decided in the affirmative, 80 votes to 66.

May 3.—SALT.—Mr. Taliaferro rose, and said he asked of the House a favor which he had never asked before, and which he had never refused to any other member who requested it. It was that the House would grant its unanimous consent for him to introduce a resolution, and have it printed.

Inquiry being made as to the nature of the resolution—

Mr T said it was of a nature which lay at the door of every man, woman and child in the nation. It was of the nature of *salt*.

Leave being granted, Mr. T. handed to the chair the following resolution:

Whereas, Salt is an article which enters into the daily consumption of every human being in our country, as a matter of primary and unavoidable necessity, and is, to a great extent, procured at a high price, compared with the cost of producing it, which too often exposes the poor consumer to the grinding exactions of the vender and monopolist of the article. Influenced by such, and by other obviously sound considerations, Congress never has, except under circumstanes of great and emergent fiscal necessity, imposed a duty on salt. And whereas, since the necessity for which the existing tax on salt was imposed (after five years entire exemption of it from duty) in the years 1813 and 1816, has been successfully met and overcome by the patient bearing and faithful payment of this and the other taxes by the people; and the government no longer needs the revenue arising from the existing tax on salt:—

Resolved, That from and after the 30th day of September next, the duty imposed on all salt imported into the U. States, and the territories thereof, shall be ten cents per the measured bushel, and that from and after the 30th day of September 1830, salt may be imported as aforesaid free of any duty whatever.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to prepare and report a bill in conformity with the foregoing resolution.

The resolution being read, Mr. T. moved that it be laid on the table and be printed.

Washington, May 11.

The Senate was yesterday engaged in the consideration of executive business. Several decisions of interest are understood to have been made. The nomination of Amos Kendall to the office of Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, was confirmed (every member of the Senate being in his place,) the Senate being equally divided, 24 to 24, and the Vice President giving the casting vote in his favor. The nomination of M. M. Noah to the office of Surveyor of the Port of New York, was *rejected*, by a vote of 25 to 23.—The nomination of Moses Dawson to the office of Receiver of Public Moneys at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and of J. B. Gardiner to be Register of the Land Office at Tiffin, in the same State, were *rejected* by large majorities.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Bank of the United States.—The motion of Mr. Potter, in the House of Representatives, yesterday, can hardly be regarded as any thing else but the expression of his individual opinion on the subject, in which we have no doubt he is honest, but should be very sorry to suppose that he had any prospect of carrying a majority with him. The vote upon the question of laying it on the table appears to us to indicate nothing more than that it is entirely too late in the Session to entertain such grave questions as his propositions embrace.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The sanction of the Senate has been given to the executive nomination of Amos Kendall, as Fourth Auditor, by the *casting vote of the Vice President*. Close work this, and not very complimentary to the nominee.—From what we have observed, the casting vote would not have displeased a great many of the Administration party if it had been given the other way, but the contrary; and Mr. Calhoun would have lost no popularity if it had. We differ, however, from some of our contemporaries, who have censured his vote in the severest terms. Mr. Calhoun was placed in a delicate situation, viewed as a future candidate for the Presidency, his vote against the nomination, than which *he* could not have cast a more decided censure on the President, would have laid him liable to the charge of endeavoring to render the Administration of General Jackson unpopular, with a view to promote his own interest; a charge from which every honorable mind should shrink. There may be cases, it is true, wherein a sense of duty to the country should put aside every consideration of this sort; but in this Mr. Calhoun may not have felt that such necessity existed, however different others may think. Thus then, though we highly approve and applaud, upon principle, the dignified and independent ground taken by the Senate in rejecting the nomination of partizan editors, we cannot, we think, righteously condemn the casting vote of the Vice President, by which one of these nominations has been sustained.

Norfolk Herald.

One good effect of the Tariff.—The town of Providence in Rhode Island, in which and its vicinity, there is more Cotton manufactured than in any other part of the Union, consumed the last year, beyond the production of their own soil, *Four Hundred Thousand Bushels of Corn!* And what is still better, the greater part of it was supplied from the crops of North Carolina.

Ral. Reg.

Our contemporaries, all seem to be in the dark, as to the nature of the petition presented by Mrs. *Royall*, to Congress. We have taken up the idea, that she wishes for an appropriation, to purchase the same number of copies of her Black Book to be deposited in the Congressional Library, as is usually bought of public documents.—*Ral. Reg.*

West Point.—The annual public examination of the Cadets at this national school commences next month. In the Philadelphia Inquirer we find the following names as those of the gentlemen, selected by the Secretary of War to superintend the examination:—

Visitors to West Point for 1830.

Hon. S. P. Carson, of North Carolina; Rev. S. Findlay, of Kentucky; Wm. W. Seaton, Esq. District of Columbia; F. Smith, of Virginia, Gen. M. Stokes, of North Carolina; Dr F. Bache, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Lindsley, of Tennessee; Samuel Edwards, Esq. of Pennsylvania; Wm J. Anderson, of New York; James Shannon, of Kentucky; Rev. S. Steel, of Kentucky; Hon. John Rowan, of Kentucky; James M. Mason, Esq. of Virginia; Judge J. Hall, of Illnois; George M'Culloch, Esq. of New Jersey; Dr. Wainwright, of New York; John Townsend, Esq. of New York.

Silk! Silk!—We are delighted to see that several young Ladies, of our Town, and vicinity, have entered this year, largely into the culture of *Silk*. We wish them every success in this elegant and profitable employment.—*Washington (N. C.) Times.*

Heavy Damages.—In Monmouth county, New Jersey, a damsel named *Williampe Smock*, recovered a verdict, last week, of $4,000, against one *David Williamson*, for reports circulated by him, affecting the damsel's reputation. Mr. Southard, recently Secretary of the Navy, distinguished himself very much, according to the Freehold Enquirer, as a counsel for the plaintiff.

The *Cheraw Mail* commenced, last week, performing its trips twice a week between Cheraw and Salisbury; it will hereafter arrive on Monday and Thursday evenings, and depart on Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Maj. Hunter, the enterprising proprietor of this line, intends, we learn, shortly to run a very splendid and commodious coach on the whole route. This new arrangement will add greatly to the facilities of travelling between this section, and Charleston, and the intermediate country and towns.

Salisbury Carolinian.

Mr. Potter's resolutions in Congress, received yesterday morning, had an effect to depress the stock of the United States Bank in this city at least two dollars per share. The last previous sales were at $130 to $130½; yesterday at $128 to $128½.

It is quite probable that previous speculations in this stock were somewhat wild; but certainly there is nothing in the resolutions of Mr. Potter, or their reception by the House, that should affect its value in any way. The resolutions only prove that an individual member of the House of Representatives is opposed to the Bank. The disposition made of them by the House was entirely without reference, as an inspection of the *yeas* and *nays* will sufficiently prove, to opinions on the merits of the question presented by these resolutions. They were laid on the table, first, probably, because they present a case for the decision of Congress, which *this Congress* will not have to decide; and secondly, because, at this late period of the session, it was desired to avoid any debate upon a subject not strictly before the House.

N. Y. American, May 14.

New York, May 10.

The Match Race.—On Saturday, at the appointed hour, the match race for $5,000 between Arietta and Ariel, the Virginia and New York mares, took place before a considerable assemblage of spectators on the Union Course, Long Island. The day was uncommonly fine, the course in prime order, and the sport short and sweet. Betting was much in favor of the Virginian, about 100 to 60 was the general run of the morning.

A little before one, the animals made their appearance. Arietta walked over the course with considerable demureness. She seemed as calm and unconcerned as her owner; at frequent intervals she would fling from her heels and her head a little of the Virginian fire. Ariel was very showy, restless and apparently out of humor. When her cashmere was removed she looked very pretty. An attempt was now made to give betting a fresh start—but it would not go. At the tap of the drum, the start was made, Arietta on the outside and Ariel in the inside of the course. The former had the decided advantage of the start, and kept it throughout the two rounds. The rider of Arietta was pulling up his animal the whole time, while Ariel was under full way. But it would not do. There was no catching the Virginian mare, who took very handsome long jumps along the course as if she felt herself to be on her own sod. Towards the last of the last round, Ariel made another pull, and crept up a little upon the Virginian. The case was too far gone however, and Arietta came out in about 3 m. 48 sc. and from five or six lengths a head with great ease and elegance.

The backers of Ariel then unbuttoned their purses—the South carried the day, and Mr. Johnson took the $5,000, twisted up the bank bills with as much *sang froid* as he would a chew of tobacco, and went to dinner.

New York, May 12.

Sporting.—The races yesterday afforded sport. Of five horses that started, three, as we learn, through some mistake or misapprehension, were pulled up immediately—and of the other two, *Arietta*, the Southern mare, easily won the purse.

Lady of the Lake.—A handsome steamboat, with this classical name, has just been launched at Portsmouth, Va. Though this boat is not a large one, her purpose as the Herald observes, is an important one, she being intended to ply between Norfolk and Elizabeth City, via the Dismal Swamp Canal. And to admit of her passing through the Canal, without injury to the banks, she is to be propelled by paddles in the stern. In the machinery of this boat some improvements are stated to be introduced, which it is thought will overcome the objection to canal navigation by steam power.—*Ib.*

Massachusetts.—The election of Members of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts took place a few days ago. The City of Boston had agreed to send sixty Representatives. Of this number, fifty-nine were elected by a majority of all the votes, all being those nominated upon the ticket of the National Republicans.

The Savannah Republican of the 11th inst. says, "The indictment preferred against the individuals who were engaged in a duel near Augusta, several months since, and on which a true bill was found, was this morning dismissed by their honors Judges Johnson and Cuyler for want of jurisdiction.

One of the most effectual means of curing a cut, bruise, or burn, is said to be the inside coating of the shell of a raw egg. Apply the moist surface to the wound; it will adhere of itself, leave no scar, and heal any wound, without pain, more speedily than any salve or plaster in the universe.

☞*Bible Cause.*—The Fayetteville Bible Society, co-operating with the National Institution, has resolved to supply with as little delay as possible, all the destitute families in this Town and in Cumberland County, with the Holy Scriptures. A large supply of Bibles and Testaments has been procured from the General Depository at New York; and Mr. Harvey Leete of this town, has been engaged to act as Agent for the Society in accomplishing this benevolent work. The object of Mr. Leete's agency will, it is believed, commend itself to the liberal patronage of an enlightened community. Mr. Leete is respectfully recommended to the kind attentions and hospitality of the citizens throughout Cumberland County.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1830.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: A woollen rag dipped in Train Oil and slightly passed on the parts of animals annoyed by flies, will cause them to be off.

FARMER'S FRIEND.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev'd. Malcom McPherson, Mr. JAMES SUNDY to Miss CATHARINE CADE, daughter of Waddle Cade, Esq., all of Fayetteville.

In Wilmington, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Cairnes, Dr. JOHN H. HILL to Miss MARY ANN B. HOLMES, eldest daughter of Gab. Holmes, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 18, Tillinghast's Boat Patience, with Hardware, Nails, bar Iron, Molasses, Sugar, Leather, Fish, and other Merchandize, for Geo. McNeill; Ale and Fish for John Lippitt; sundry Merchandize to C. T. Haigh, Jno. M. Dobbin, David Shaw, and to Joseph Baker for J. Small, Pittsboro'.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to May 12, Brig North Carolina from New York. Schooners Ann Maria from Charleston, Fair Play from Philadelphia. Sloop Premier from New York

CLEARED, Brig Flamingo for Guadaloupe. Schr. Lady of the Lake for Philadelphia. Sloop Essex fo New Bedford.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 75 a 9 25. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50. Flour, $3½ a 4½, —Iron 5½ a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 7 wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 60a 65. Beeswax, 20 cts.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

Information Wanted.

JOSEPH DAVIDSON, of some county in North Carolina not recollected, who placed a Negro in the hands of the Subscriber, in the year 1825, for sale, is requested to make himself known to the Editor of the Observer, from whom he will receive information to his advantage.

JAMES BATTLE.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1830. 76-2w.

Bank of Cape Fear,

MAY 7, 1830.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, *Resolved*, That from and after this date the Cashier and Agents of this Bank be authorised to receive the Stock of this Bank at $80 pr. share in payment of accommodation paper, and of debts secured by pledge of stock.

76-2w] JOHN HILL, *Cashier.*

Notice.

THE Subscribers offer for rent for a term of years, the well known *STORE HOUSE* and *WARE HOUSES* which they now occupy, on the south side of Hay street, at the foot of Hay Mount. The establishment is too well known to require further particulars. Apply to

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, May 20. 76tf.

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given.

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

Shocco Springs;

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

ON the 1st day of June next, the Houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton, and sixteen miles North of Lewisburg, will be opened for the reception of visitors. The great advantages of this Watering place in most cases of Dyspepsia, other diseases and debility, having been tested by those who have attended them, to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the Buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodation, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine Worship performed at the Springs on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medical qualities of the Shocco waters, they are located in a most healthy part of the country, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

The best of servants have been provided; the Bar will be found to contain the choicest Liquors, and no pains will be spared to render the time of visitors perfectly comfortable.

My terms for Board, &c. will be $1 per day for each grown person—Children and Servants half price. For Horses $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

Notice.

There will be a BALL and PARTY furnished at Shocco Springs, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th July. The Music provided for the occasion will not be inferior, if not superior, to any that was ever heard in North Carolina.

Shocco Springs, May 1st, 1830. 76-8w.

Money! Money! Money!

CHEAPER THAN DIRT.

20,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars,

CAPITALS.

Draws on Saturday, 22d May.

Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 8.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

	20,000 DOLLARS,
	10,000 DOLLARS,
	2,500 DOLLARS,
	1,505 DOLLARS,
5 Prizes of	1,000 DOLLARS,
5 do	500 DOLLARS,
5 do	400 DOLLARS,
10 do	300 DOLLARS,
20 do	200 DOLLARS,
35 do	100 DOLLARS,
	&c. &c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

Send your orders without delay. ☞The drawing will not be received by me until the 25th, so that an opportunity is now offered for the small sum of $5, to obtain an independent fortune. Direct your letters to

B. W. Hewson,

Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, Va.

Who has had the pleasure of selling and paying, within the last two weeks no less than

Seven Capital Prizes.

Petersburg, May 14, 1830.

Draws in Richmond, 22d instant,

20,000 DOLLARS,

Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, No. 5.

SCHEME.

Capital Prize $20,000, $4,780, 4 Prizes of $1,000, 4 of $500, 10 of $300, 250's, 200's, 150's, 100's, &c.

Whole Tickets, $5. *Shares in proportion.*

☞ Orders enclosing the cash or prize tickets, will meet with prompt attention. Recollect and send to *Head Quarters.*

HEWSON'S OFFICE,

PETERSBURG.

May 14.

New Cheap Fancy
DRY GOODS STORE.
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6 4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4 4 5 4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4.4 & 5.4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful article.
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tatata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and without clasps
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by E. J. HALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Mildred Colson, Adm'r of Thomas Colson, dec'd, *vs.* Michael Cason. } ATTACHMENT. The Garnishment of Elijah Cason filed.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Michael Cason, resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Michael Cason appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

James Thomas, *vs.* Michael McKay. } ATTACHMENT. Levied on 120 acres of Land, as the property of Defendant.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Michael McKay, resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Michael McKay appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Nancy Taylor, *vs.* The Heirs at Law of Wm. Taylor, dec. } PETITION FOR DOWER.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
COURT OF EQUITY, Spring Term, 1830

Stephen B. Munn, *vs.* Hervey Law, Gurdon Robbins, and John Culpeper. } ORIGINAL BILL, to *Foreclose a Mortgage*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Gurdon Robbins, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that the said Robbins appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

A true copy from the Minutes
JNO. CHRISTAIN, C. & M. E.
Lawrenceville, May 1, 1830. 74-6w.

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

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20 Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable, Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73 tf.

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of one half of all the *FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS*, and the *DWELLING HOUSE* and *LOT* recently occupied by Mr. Hugh McLaurin, which was to have taken place to day is postponed until Tuesday the 25th day of May next.

HENRY W. AYER, *Trustee.*

April 20, 1830. 73 ts.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hhks.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5 4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe, Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Porter and Cider in Bottles, Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1830.

Leather and Shoe Store,
PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,
By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,
OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

February 25, 1830.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found. The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents.

ANDERSON CURTIS.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville November 19. 50-6m

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and 10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES*, Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

Mansion Hotel,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
HENRY A. PARDEE,

Respectfully announces that he has leased the above named Hotel, which is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved and well furnished. The public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private families, are airy and pleasantly arranged.—Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyance. His Table and Bar will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, with moderate charges.—As his whole attention will be exclusively devoted to the comfort of his customers, he flatters himself that a liberal public will aid him with their patronage.

Reading Room and Baths, warm or cold, attached to the Establishment.

April 8, 1830 70tf.

EXCHANGE,
NORFOLK, VA.

Situated on Main Street, the most spacious & beautiful in the whole Borough, and convenient to all the Steam Boats and Public Places, whether of pleasure or business. This extensive establishment has been enlarged and improved. The furniture is new and elegant, and the Parlours and Chambers are furnished in the first style. The House, under its present arrangement, is equal to any, and inferior to none in the United States. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlours for private families, are handsomely fitted up and well furnished.

A Reading Room, and a Letter Box for the Post Office, is also attached to this establishment.

STABLES and *CARRIAGE HOUSES* with every appendage necessary for the convenience of the gentleman and the traveller.

All the Stages

will start from this House, and a General Office will be kept on the premises, from whence the numerous stages for the North and South will start

The convenience, beauty and accommodation of this Establishment, and the premises are acknowledged to be superior to any in the place. The proprietor pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to promote the comfort of Guests and Visiters. Thankful for past favours, which he received while at the North, the subscriber confidently hopes, by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

D. SAINT,
Late Proprietor of Congress Hall, Philadelphia.

Norfolk, March 16. 68 9w.

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10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES*,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best,
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 7th day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following *LANDS*, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1827 and 1828, besides the costs of advertising; listed as the property of Thomas Davis:—

970 acres on Rockfish and Jumping Gully.
100 Falls of Rockfish.
3,000 Big and Little Rockfish.
180 Rockfish Mills. Taxes $31,75.

JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*
By D. GILLIS, *D. S.*

April 29, 1830. 73 ts

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Lafayette Hotel,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.
RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand re- cently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,
WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,
COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,
Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

Fifty Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—60tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES, *For sale by* WILLKINGS & CO

February 4, 1830. 16tf